

Improving S2S Forecasting: The Science Perspective

CAN WE REALLY PREDICT THE WEATHER? THE LATEST IN FORECASTING

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Acknowledgements: B. Guan, M. DeFlorio, M. Ralph, S2S Project, J.Jones/DWR, NASA

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Outline

- What is "S2S" forecasting?
 - ✓ S2S definition
 - ✓ How can we predict so far into future?
 - Use hurricanes as an illustrative example and to introduce MJO
 - ✓ Highlight MJO impact on long-lead mid-latitude forecasts
- What does the U.S. NAS say about S2S?
- What is the WMO doing about S2S?
- What are we doing about S2S and ARs?
 - ✓ Science: Quantifying potential S2S forecast skill for CA
 - ✓ Application: Experimental S2S AR forecast activity for CA



Forecast Lead Times

Weather 0-14 Days

Subseasonal 2-12 Weeks

Seasonal 3-12 Months

Interannual 1 year - Decade

Climate Decades - Centuries

Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) 2 weeks -12 months



Weather Forecasts *0-14 Days*





... cold spells, heat waves, thunderstorms/tornados, nor'easters, santa ana winds, etc



S2S Forecasts: Hurricanes

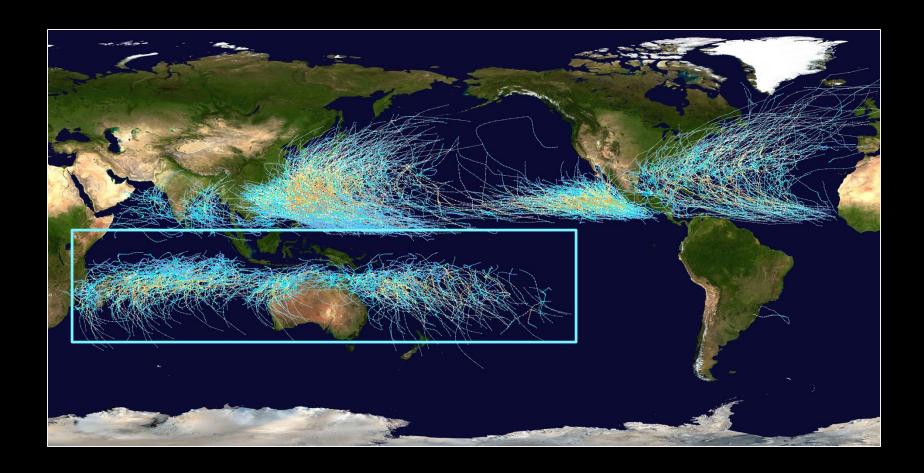
2 –12 weeks



- How can we predict hurricanes 2 weeks to 3 months in the future?
- Rather than try to predict the occurrence or evolution of a single hurricane at such long leads, we predict the likelihood of a hurricane or expected frequency of hurricanes?
- Can we do that? How do we do that?

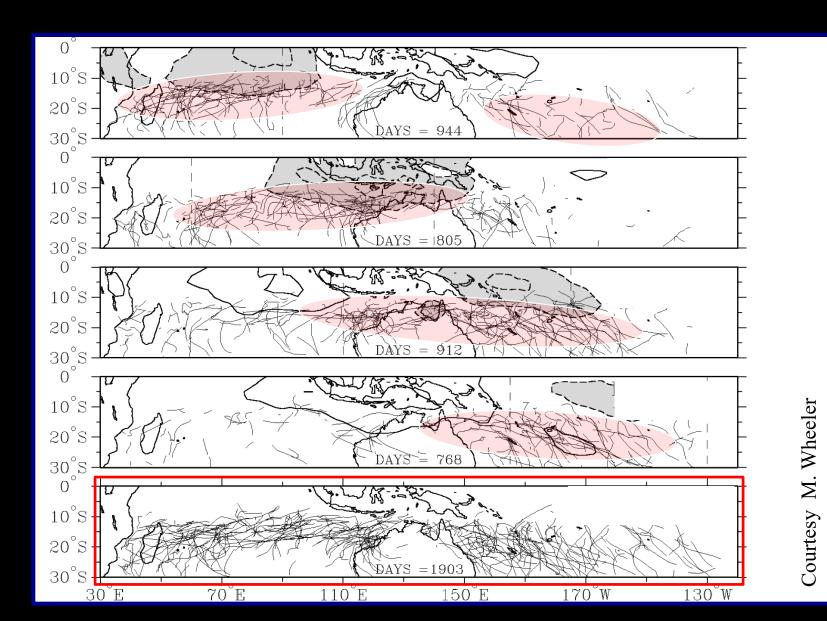


S2S Forecasts: Hurricanes Typical Distribution



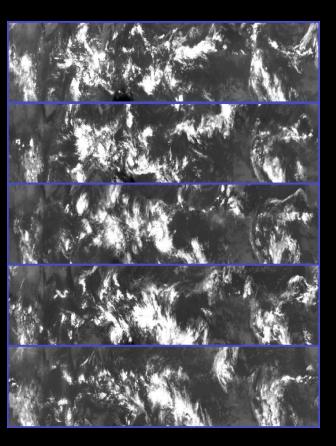


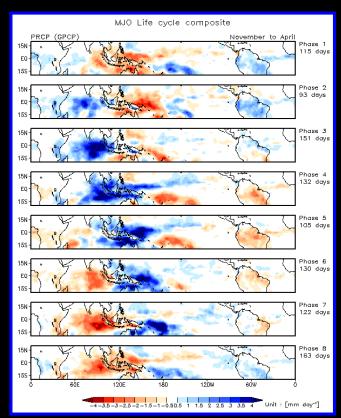
S2S Forecasts: Hurricanes More or Less than Usual

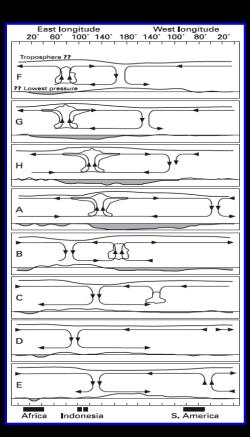




Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)







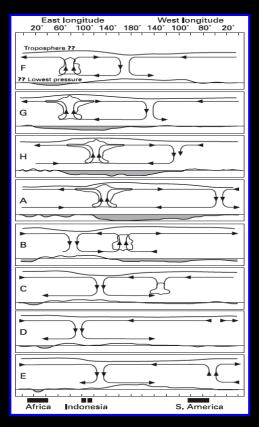
Madden & Julian, 1972

Important to S2S:

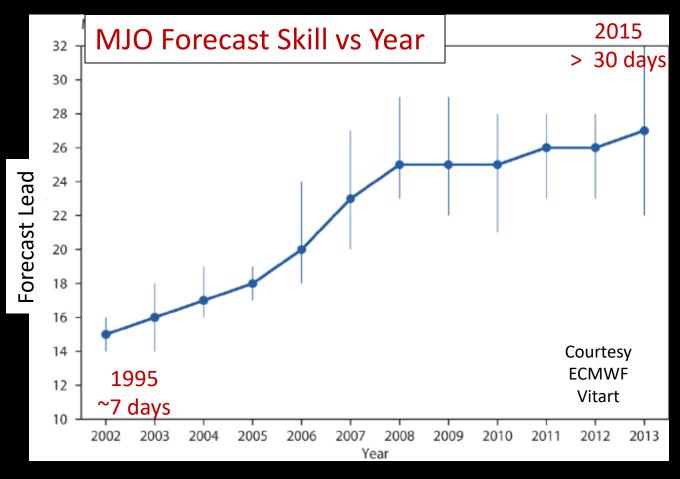
- MJO Life Cycle ~40-50 Days
- Intermittently Occur ~2-5 times/year



Predicting the MJO Up to 4 Weeks Ahead



Madden & Julian, 1972

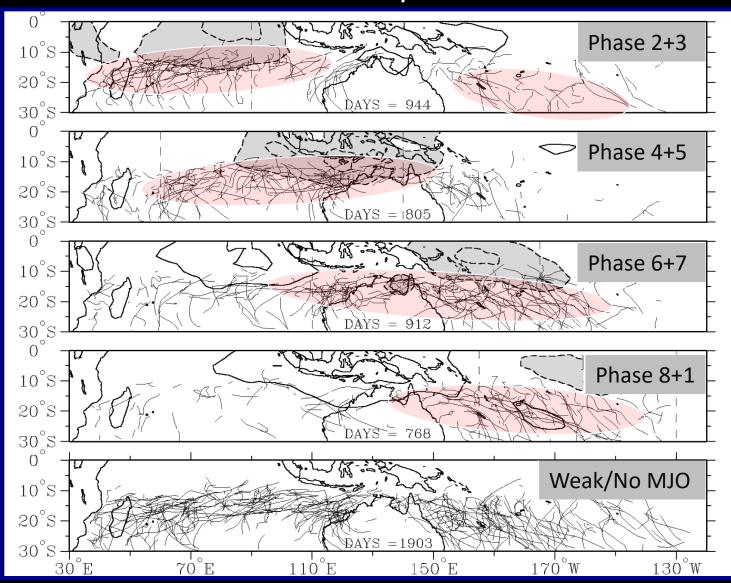




S2S Forecasts: Hurricanes & MJO

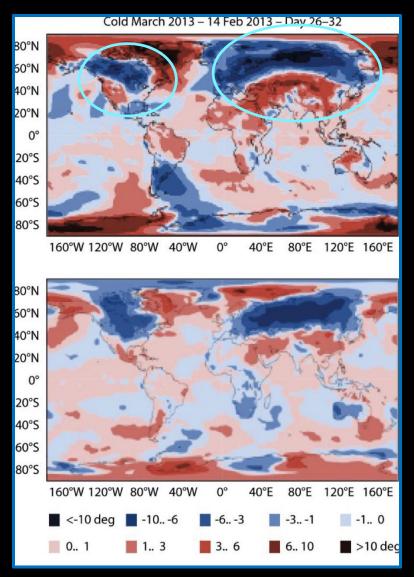
Predicting More or Less than Usual Up to 4 Weeks Ahead

M. Wheeler





S2S Forecasts: MidLatitudes & MJO Predicting *Cold Spell 3-4 Weeks Ahead*



Cold March 2013 in N. America and N. Asia

NCEP forecast at lead times 26-32 Days

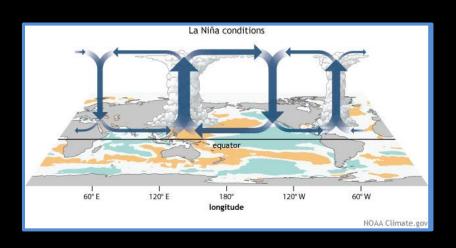
(when considering accurate forecasts of the MJO)

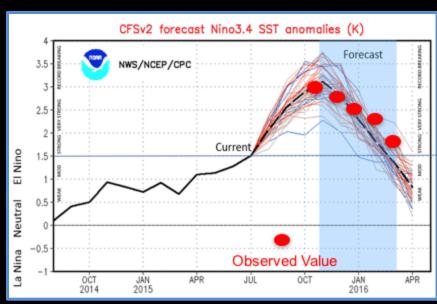
Vitart and Robertson, 2017



S2S Forecasts: 3-9 Months?

El Nino and La Nina is expected to provide an analogous source of predictability at lead times of 3-9 months

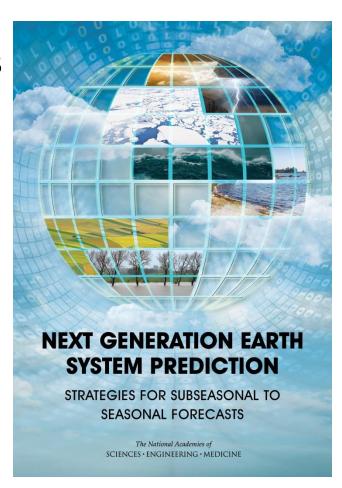




U.S. National Academy of Sciences Study on S2S Forecasting

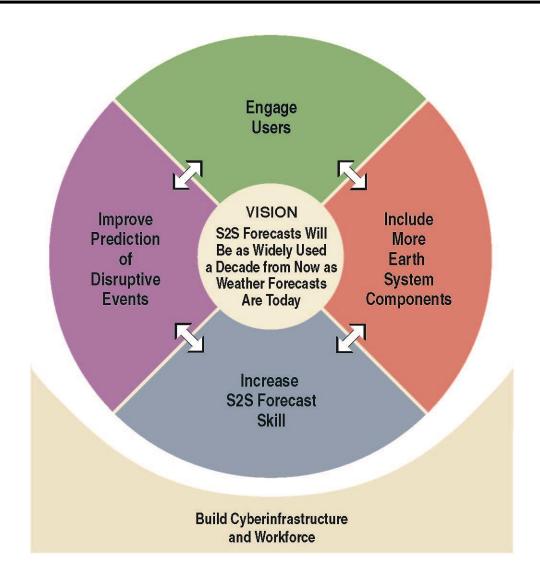
Bold Vision: S2S forecasts will be as widely used a decade from now as weather forecasts are today

- Benefiting business, government and individuals
- Fulfilling this vision will take sustained effort and investment



2016

Fulfilling the Vision: Research Strategies

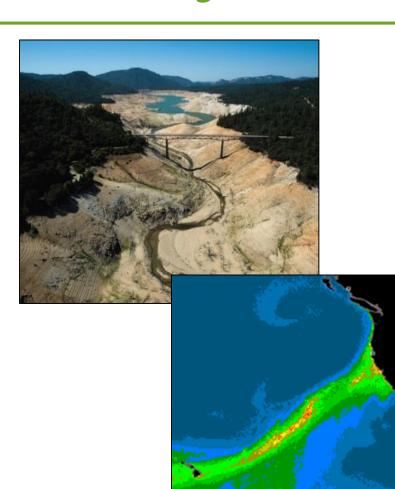


- 1. Engage Users
- 2. Increase S2S Forecast Skill
- Improve
 Prediction of
 Disruptive Events
- 4. Include More Earth System Components

Research Strategy 1 : Engage Users Example - Water Resource Management

Improved S2S predictions of drought and the probability of atmospheric river events will:

- Support improved management of reservoirs, including drought management, flood control, and planning for hydropower
- Need engagement to understand critical decisions and to produce forecast information that fits water project/agency location and timing needs

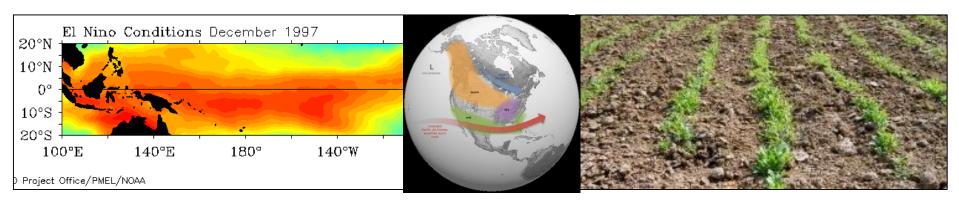


Research Strategy 2: Increase S2S Forecast Skill

- 1) Improve understanding of sources of S2S predictability
 - Natural "oscillations" e.g. ENSO, MJO, QBO, IOD, etc.
 - Slowly varying surface processes, e.g. snowpack, sea ice, soil moisture, etc
- 2) Improve **models** to better represent these processes
- 3) Improve **observations** to better measure these processes.

For long-lead S2S predictions, 1-3 mean globally.

What happens far away matters to a local S2S forecast.



World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

- To improve S2S forecast skill
- To promote use of S2S forecasts by decision makers...

Developed a 10-year (2013-2023) research and applications initiative referred to as the "S2S Prediction Project"

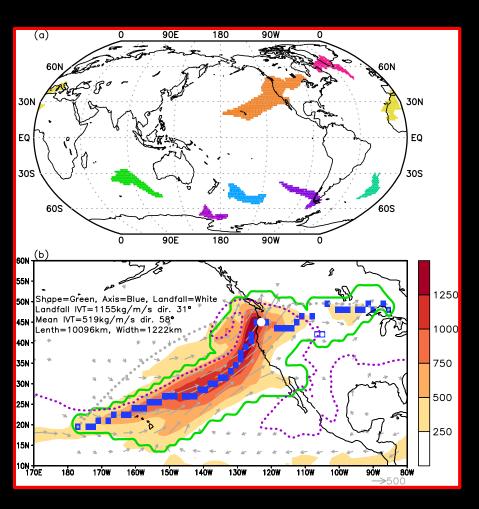
- Involves 11 global operational forecast centers
- A research quality database of hindcasts/forecasts
- Organizing research to improve S2S forecasts
- Engaging potential users, with training and pilot projects







What are <u>we</u> doing about S2S and ARs?



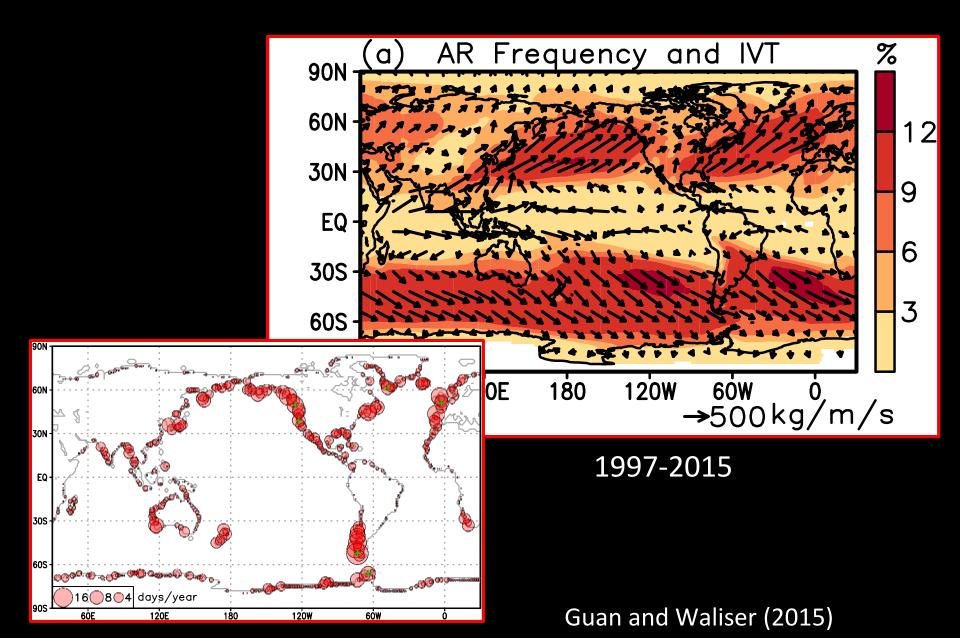
Global AR Detection Algorithm

- Based on modern understanding and datasets (e.g. Ralph et al. 2004).
- Developed for global & regional studies
- Applied to Reanalyses and Weather/Climate Models
- Code and databases available at:
 - https://ucla.box.com/ARcatalog

Guan and Waliser (2015)



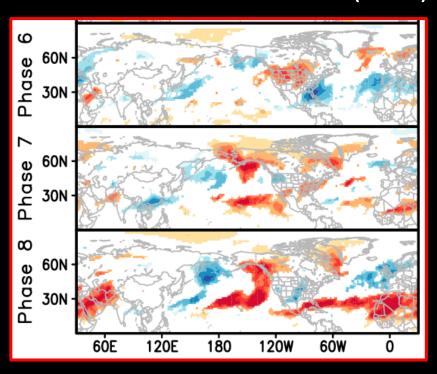
AR Distribution & Landfalls



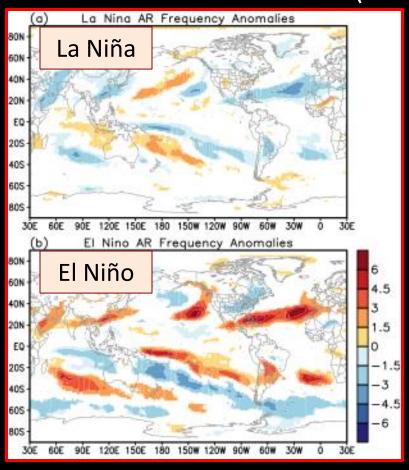


S2S Forecasts: ARs Predicting *More or Less than Usual*

Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)



El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

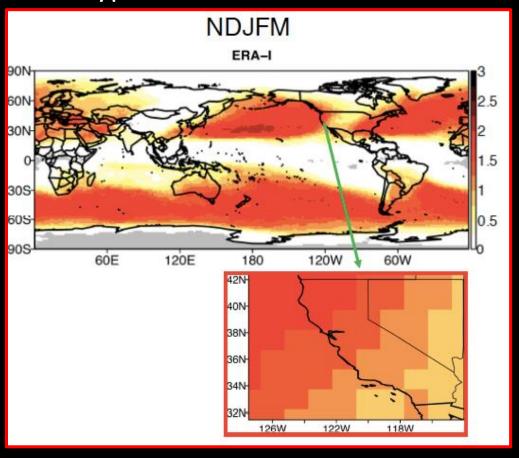


Similar to hurricanes – MJO and ENSO modulate number of ARs



S2S Forecasts: ARs Predicting *More or Less than Usual*

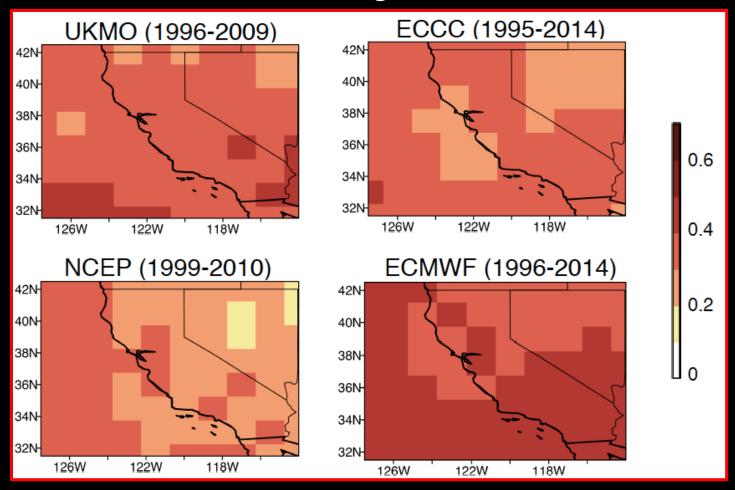
Typical #ARs in 2 Week Period



DeFlorio, Waliser, Guan, Vitart, Ralph (2017)

S2S Forecasts: ARs

On average - How good are today's S2S models in forecasting #ARs in weeks 2&3?

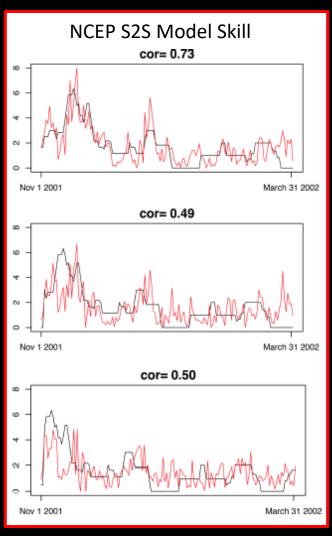


DeFlorio, Waliser, Guan, Vitart, Ralph (2017)



S2S Forecasts: ARs

"Orville Dam" Region



#ARs in Weeks 1&2

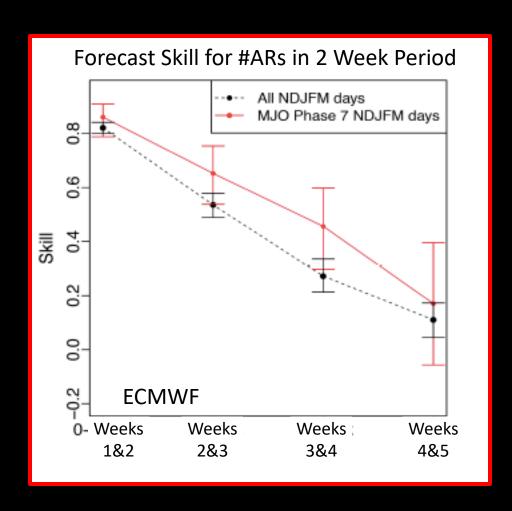
#ARs in Weeks 2&3

#ARs in Weeks 3&4

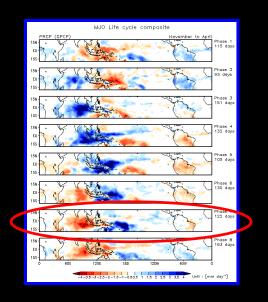
DeFlorio, Waliser, Guan, Vitart, Ralph (2017)



S2S Forecasts: ARS Northeast Pacific / W. Coast



Forecast skill goes up if MJO is in Phase 7





Future Activities

- Continue fundamental research on ARs, MJO, ENSO, etc and related S2S predictability science and impacts studies, with an eye toward California applications.
- In collaboration with CW³E/M. Ralph and the WMO S2S Project, we are standing up an experimental S2S AR forecast activity for winter 2017-18 and 2018-19 (utilizing NCEP, EC and ECMWF forecasts).
- This activity represents one of the proposed WMO S2S Project's Pilot Application Projects.